

第二讲 定语从句

考点突破 · 精讲即练

考点一 关系代词的用法

一、关系代词that与which的用法

1. 只用that的情况

(1)当先行词为all, everything, anything, nothing, little, much, few等不定代词时;

(2)当先行词被all, some, every, any, no, little, much, few等修饰时;

(3)先行词被序数词、形容词最高级修饰，或先行词本身是序数词或形容词最高级时；

(4)先行词被the only, the very (正是；恰是), the same, the last等修饰时；

(5)先行词中既有人也有物时；

(6)在which、who或what引导的特殊疑问句中含有定语从句时；

(7)先行词是the way, 并在定语从句中充当状语时, 关系代词用that/in which或省略关系词。

This is **the very film that** I want to see.

这正是我想看的一部影片。

The famous **writer and his book that** you referred to just now are well-known now.

你刚才提到的那位著名作家和他的书现在非常有名。

2. 只用which的情况

(1)引导非限制性定语从句时；

(2)关系代词充当介词的宾语，且介词位于关系代词之前时；

(3)当先行词本身为that时。

The result was not the same as they had expected, **which** was rather disappointing.

结果与当初预料的不一样，这让人觉得很失望。

二、which与as引导非限制性定语从句的区别

	which	as
位置上	只能放在主句的后面	位置灵活，可位于句首、句中，也可位于句末
搭配上	无动词的限制	谓语动词通常是表示感觉或心理活动的动词，如see, hear, know, expect, remember等
意思上	这一点	正如……；正像……的那样

She married again, **which** was unexpected.

她再婚了，这是始料不及的。

She married again, **as** we expected.

正如我们预料的那样，她再婚了。

三、其他关系代词的用法辨析

关系代词	先行词	在从句中所作成分
who	人	主语、宾语(限制性定语从句中可省略)、表语
whom	人	宾语(限制性定语从句中可省略)
whose(=of whom/ of which)	人或物	定语

Each graduate standing on the playground, **who** was accompanied by a parent, would be awarded a diploma by the headmaster.

每个毕业生都由父亲或母亲陪伴着站在操场上，等待校长给他们颁发毕业证书。

My daughter, **whose** job requires her to do a lot of travelling, is always away from home.

我的女儿总不在家，她的工作需要经常出差。

即时演练(一)

单句语法填空

1. I'm grateful that the assistant responded in a way that/which made me rethink the power of my words.
2. The woman said that her husband had died some months before and that she didn't have anyone else in her family who could help her.
3. First, we went to Mount Tai, which is a very famous tourist spot in China.

4. The air quality in the city, as is shown in the report, has improved over the past two years.

5. This story about self-respect and self-love, whose characters are Chinese, is set in Europe.

考点二 关系副词的用法

关系副词指代的先行词及其作用

关系副词	先行词	在从句中的作用	与“介词+关系代词”的关系
when	表示时间的名词： time, day, year等	作时间状语	相当于 at/in/on/during which

关系副词	先行词	在从句中的作用	与“介词+关系代词”的关系
where	表示地点的名词: park, place, country, city, house等	作地点状语	相当于in/at/to/on which
why	表示原因的名词: the reason	作原因状语	相当于for which

We live in an age **when** more information is available with great ease than ever before.

我们生活在一个比以往任何时候都更容易获得更多信息的时代。

Ancient China was a place **where** states were often at war with each other.

古代的中国是各诸侯国之间经常发生战争的地方。

Can you tell me the reason **why** (= **for which**) you are late again?

你能告诉我你又迟到的原因吗？

【点津】

(1)先行词为抽象名词 point, position, situation, stage, state, case, scene 等后也常用 where 引导定语从句。

He said if we really got to the **point where** we needed to use life jackets, he would have already died of terror.

他说如果我们真到了需要用救生衣的地步，他早就吓死了。

(2)表时间和表地点的名词以及 reason 作先行词时，若引导词在从句中作主语或宾语，定语从句要用 that 或 which 引导。

The boss doesn't want to hear any **reason (that/which)** you give.

老板不想听你所给的任何理由。

即时演练(二)

单句语法填空

1. The Double Ninth Festival is also a time when the chrysanthemum (菊花) blooms.
2. I enjoyed my stay in the library where I could read various books I was interested in.
3. The reason why all people present are opposed to the project is that it will cause much pollution.

4. She is going to settle in Shanghai, where she has some close friends.

5. Next month, when we will spend our winter holidays in our hometown, is approaching.

考点三 “介词+关系代词”引导定语从句

一、“介词+关系代词”引导定语从句的用法

“介词+关系代词”既能引导限制性定语从句，又能引导非限制性定语从句。先行词指物时，关系代词用which；先行词指人时，关系代词用whom；关系代词whose与所修饰的名词也可同时放在介词之后。

The USA is a large country **in which** many different dialects are spoken.

美国是一个大国，有着许许多多不同的方言。

He is the person **on whom** you can depend.

他是一个你可以信赖的人。

He was the man **from whose room** the thief had stolen his bag.

他就是被小偷从房间里偷走包的那个人。

二、“介词+关系代词”结构中介词的确定

1. 根据定语从句中动词、形容词所需要的某种习惯搭配来确定。

In the dark street, there wasn't a single person **to whom** she could turn for help.

在黑暗的街道上，没有一个她可以求助的人。(turn to sb for help)

Physics is the subject **in which** every student in our school is interested.

物理是我们学校每个学生都很感兴趣的课程。(be interested in)

2. 根据与先行词搭配的具体含义而定。

I'll never forget the time **during which** I spent my childhood in the country.

我永远不会忘记我童年时在乡下度过的那段时光。(during the time)

3. 根据所表达的意思来确定。

The colorless gas, **without which** we can't live, is called oxygen.

这种无色的气体就是氧气，没有它我们无法生存。(without the colorless gas)

三、“介词+关系代词”结构的变式

1. “介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句有时可以与“介词+关系代词+动词不定式”转换。

She must have time **in which** she could grow calm (=in which to grow calm).

她需要时间冷静。

Frank's dream is to have his own garden **in which** he can grow many beautiful flowers (=in which to grow many beautiful flowers).

弗兰克的梦想是拥有自己的花园，在里面可以种植许多漂亮的花。

2. “名词/代词/数词+介词+关系代词”结构。

He told us a story in English, **the meaning of which** I couldn't understand completely.

他用英语给我们讲了一个故事，我不能完全理解它的意思。

There are about 400 students in our grade, **most of whom** are from Haidian District.

我们年级大约有400名学生，其中大多数来自海淀区。

即时演练(三)

单句语法填空

1. I'll never forget the day on which we worked together in the countryside.
2. Yesterday we visited the Baotu Spring for which Jinan is famous.
3. In the fast moving information age, teenagers should keep pace with the media environment in which they communicate with the outside world.

4. I don't agree with the climate to which they've been accustomed for years.

5. For instance, in Lima, the capital of Peru, there are more than 50 Chinese medicine clinics, about 70 percent of which were set up by local doctors.

技法



图解

“四步法”巧解定语从句

确定定语从句

设空处无提示词；空前的主句完整，空后的句子不完整；且对设空前的某一名词或代词起限定作用，就要考虑填定语从句关系词

分清限制与非限制

在先行词的后面出现逗号的，是非限制性定语从句。注意下面几种情况：

- ①that不能引导非限制性定语从句；
- ②which引导的非限制性定语从句可代表主句的全部或部分內容，which意为“这一点”；
- ③as引导非限制性定语从句，可位于句首或句中，也可位于句末，as意为“正如”。其后的谓语动词多是be seen, be known, be reported, be mentioned, be said, be often the case等。

“四步法”巧解定语从句

寻找先行词,判断属性(指人还是指物,表时间、地点还是原因)

- ①先行词指人: that/who/whom/whose;
- ②先行词指物: that/which/whose;
- ③表示时间/地点/原因: when/where/why。

判断所缺成分,确定关系词

- ①缺少主语: that/which/who;
- ②缺少动词的宾语: that/which/who/whom;
- ③缺少介词的宾语: whom/which;
- ④缺少定语: whose;
- ⑤缺少时间、地点或原因状语时,分别用when,where,why。

集训夯基 · 素养提能

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